

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and elevators, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 7th, 1889.

THE long anticipated changes in the cabinet, which were made necessary by the promotion of certain ministers to the Senate, have at last been announced. By imperial decrees of the 3rd inst., the resignation of Deputy Costa Pereira, minister of empire, and Senator Vieira da Silva, minister of marine, were accepted, and Deputy Ferreira Vianna, minister of justice, was transferred to the department of empire. The vacancies were filled by the appointment of Deputy Francisco de Assis Rosa e Silva minister of justice and Deputy Baiao de Gualy minister of marine. The changes are not the result of any dissensions in the cabinet and imply no change of policy.

As we anticipated, the conditions of the new national banking project are leading to results which will clearly defeat its best purposes. One of these is the limitation of the privileges of the law to banks organized with a capital of not less than 5,000,000\$ in this capital, 2,000,000\$ in the capitals of provinces and 1,000,000\$ in municipalities. One great advantage of the system in the United States has been the popularizing of these banks among the people themselves, affording by this means a safe and easy opportunity for deposits and domestic exchanges. There, the minimum capital required is \$50,000, or, say, 100,000\$. There are probably a score of small towns in Brazil where such small banks could be successfully established and maintained and where they would be of the greatest benefit to the people; but few, if any, among them will be able to organize and maintain banks with so large a capital as the law requires. The result will be to restrict the operations and benefits of these banks to the few large cities, where there is already an abundance of the facilities afforded by these institutions. The large banks projected in this city, Bahia and Pernambuco under the law will soon be followed by others in São Paulo, and a few other provincial capitals, and there the system will end. The small trade centres like Sorocaba, Piracicaba, Uberaba, Rezende, Diamantina, Januaria, Victoria, Leopoldo, Fortaleza, etc., will remain unprotected with the banking privileges which this system is specially designed to create. The limitation of the banks to corporations with so large a capital was a serious mistake, and ought to be corrected at the next session of the General Assembly.

It will be interesting to the admirers of Brazil at the forthcoming Paris exposition, who entertain such exalted ideas of the enlightenment and progress of this country,

to know that the paper on which this journal is printed paid import duties in the Rio de Janeiro custom house as *writing paper*, at the rate of 231 reis per kilogramme, or about 5 1/4 cents a pound. This is a tax of about 100 per cent. on the cost of the paper in England. There will be voluminous reports, we presume, on the advances made by education in this country, and on the encouragement held out by the state in all matters affecting the dissemination of knowledge. Wherever such statements are made, we desire to have a copy of this paper examined, with a statement of the oppressive tax levied upon it. We have been compelled to reduce the weight of the paper used, but even then have not succeeded in escaping the burdensome and unjust tax levied. We have of course reduced the first cost somewhat, and also the gross amount of the duties paid, but in doing this the percentage of tax on the original cost has been increased. In our discussion of this question in THE NEWS of November 15th last, we entertained a hope that our colleagues of the press and of the publishing houses of this city would be led to discuss the tax and protest against its continuance, but thus far not one word has appeared in the newspapers. We know that the tax is considered unjust and oppressive, for editors and publishers have both said so, but the fear of offending the public official has kept them quiet. One publisher informs us that the duties which he is paying on colored illustrations, paper and binder's material for a certain book are so great at present that he can get the book printed and bound abroad and then pay the import duties on it here at a much lower cost than it can be printed in his own printing office in Rio de Janeiro. This is a definite proof of the statement made in these columns that the duties now levied really discriminate against the printing offices of this country. Not only that, they restrict the publication of books, pamphlets and periodicals of a higher class by making them either expensive, or offensive to the good taste of people who are accustomed to associate good material and good work with such publications. The tax now levied is one which certainly can not be justified on any ground except that of fiscal necessities—the purpose to wring the highest possible revenue from articles of necessity.

THE feeling between certain factions in this city, no matter what they may call themselves, has reached a point beyond which it can not safely go. On the 23rd ult. a half dozen *capociras* attacked a large number of people who were just coming into the street from a republican meeting, the object being to stampede the crowd. The attempt failed, and two or three of the fellows got roughly handled. Another republican meeting was announced for the 30th at the hall of a French society in the Travessa da Barreira, near the Praça da Constituição, and the roughs prepared themselves for a more successful attack. Whether the assault was planned and encouraged by any prominent personages, we do not know; but the purpose was so well known that many republicans came armed and the impending conflict was talked of in the street. Some time before the meeting a large crowd of disorderly characters gathered in the adjacent square, and when everything was ready they moved up the street and attacked the building. The republicans barricaded the entrance and hurled everything at the mob they could lay hands on, even to the tiles on the roof. Revolver shots were heard on all sides, but there were but few wounds received from that weapon. Singularly enough, there appears to have been few policemen about at the commencement of the fight, nor did any force appear until a

small squad of regular soldiers came up. The republicans then made their escape through the rear of the building and adjoining premises, doing considerable damage in forcing their way through private houses and in seeking weapons with which to defend themselves. The mob was finally dispersed from that locality, but parties went through the streets for sometime after howling and giving *vivas* for the monarchy and the police. Two or three individuals were gravely injured, while a large number were cut and bruised. The *Paris* estimates the number of persons injured at 80, but this is probably much above the actual figure. Our readers are aware that we have little sympathy with the so-called republican movement in Brazil, but we believe in fair play and free speech. The best policy is to let them talk, for nothing is likely to be done as long as the orators have anything to say. There is no harm in letting them talk about the Greeks and Romans, and about the "rights of man." But when a mob of cutthroats is turned loose upon them to break up their meetings and kill or injure them, then they are sure to become really dangerous. The mob which attacked the republicans on the 30th is not the support and safeguard of the monarchy; it was composed of men who will kill and burn everything in their way the moment they get power in their own hands. We have more to fear from such a mob, and from these faction conflicts, than from all the republican meetings that can be organized. The government will make a serious mistake if it permits such a mob to assemble a second time.

THE PAST YEAR.

The year 1888 will probably figure as one of the most eventful, if not the most critical, in Brazilian history. If wise counsels, prudence and industry prevail, it will mark a turning point in the life of the nation, the opening of a new era of prosperity and enlightenment. If these counsels do not prevail, however, if reactionary ideas, inertia, petty intrigues and prejudices dominate the course of events, then the worst may still be feared. The abolition of slavery in itself was not a constructive act, a step forward; it was simply the removal of an obstacle, the execution of an act of justice and humanity, the throwing off of an incubus and demoralizing influence. It opened the way for progress, for new industries, and for a new and better social system. If the opportunity is not seized and improved intelligently and vigorously, then the results will be negative and Brazil will not reap the benefits of this great event.

At the opening of the year the Emperor and Empress were still in Europe and the Princess Regent occupied the throne. The Cotepepe cabinet, much demoralized and weakened through its encounters with the military, the abolitionists and a hostile Senate, still held the reins of government. A considerable increase of revenue, aided by the confidence still given by the mercantile classes to this cabinet, contributed largely to maintain it in authority, and this, guided by the consummate craft of the prime minister, who evaded and postponed every question which promised to embarrass him, afforded an assurance that the cabinet would continue in power until the Emperor's return.

The rapid development of the emancipation movement in S. Paulo, however, was a serious disturbing element. The slaves were leaving the plantations in great numbers, and every effort to stop them through the use of the military, called out protests from every part of the empire. In February a mob of planters barbarously murdered a police official in Penha do Rio do Peixe, in S. Paulo, because of his abolition sympathies, and this further enraged

the public against slavery and the cabinet which protected it. A republican movement had also been initiated in Rio Grande, where a municipal council petitioned for a revision of the constitution on the question of succession, and this was taken up by several municipalities in S. Paulo. The government met the movement by suspending the aldermen and ordering their prosecution—a step which further increased the swelling opposition. Finally, the arrest of a disorderly, half-crazy naval officer on the morning of February 28th, led to serious conflicts between the police and naval forces in the public streets during several successive days. Many individuals on both sides were injured, the police were infiduously withdrawn, and the naval authorities assumed a decidedly threatening attitude. A misunderstanding between the Princess Regent and Premier Cotepepe in regard to this conflict led to the resignation of the cabinet on March 7th, and to the calling of Senator Joao Alfredo to organize a new one. This was finally effected on March 10th, the new cabinet being composed of men of recognized liberal tendencies, though of the same party as their predecessors. It was also understood that the abolition sympathies of the Princess Regent, which were manifested about that time, had further contributed toward the difficulties which led to the downfall of the Cotepepe cabinet.

(To be continued.)

THE CRICKET CLUB.

Rio, Dec. 29th, 1888.

Dear Sir.—There is an omission in the account you give of the visit of the Rio Eleven to the River Plate which I think should not be allowed to pass.

I refer to the really magnificent dinner given to us by the Buenos Aires Cricket Club, at the Café de Paris on the first evening of the match. From the enclosed menu I think you will admit that it was a sumptuous repast; about forty people sat down and full justice was done to it.

After dinner, a few complimentary toasts were exchanged and a few songs brought to a termination a very agreeable evening.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

UMFREY.

The Editor Rio News.

We regret that our space will not permit the publication of the *menu* referred to by our correspondent, but we can assure our readers that it promised all for which he gives it credit. It was a dinner that one remembers, and one that reconciles even defeat in a cricket match by such hosts. The Rio eleven certainly had a very enjoyable trip, even if they did not bring back the "mag."—Eds. NEWS.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A chocolate factory was inaugurated in Pará on the 16th ult.

—An epidemic of small-pox is raging in Macaé, province of Alagoas.

—The November receipts of the Ypanema iron works were 4,454\$325, against 4,090\$725 last year.

—It is reported that the Manóes navigation company has ordered another steamer for service on the Amazon.

—Money is said to be very scarce in some parts of São Paulo, and as high as 18 per cent has been paid for it in some cases.

—We hear that the provincial collector's office at Campos is short of revenue stamps and that public business is being delayed thereby.

—A child of 6 years was killed by a mosquito at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 11th ult. The voracious creature eluded capture and is still at large.

—The November receipts of the Amazonas *recebedoria* were 119,048\$176. Our exchanges appear to have overlooked the custom house receipts.

—The province of Amazonas levies an export tax of 11% on rubber when exported to other provinces of the empire, and 7% when exported direct to foreign countries.

—The province of São Paulo levies a new *per capita* tax of 18000 on all male adults, and on women possessing separate property, for the support of public instruction. The lands of the rich land-owners still remain untaxed.

—The December receipts of the Santos custom house were 1,252,912\$906.

—The São Paulo provincial government has postponed the collection of the *per capita* school tax of 1\$ until 31st March. Every adult must pay, foreigners as well as natives.

—The reports from Ceará continue most unfavorable. The people are suffering indescribable privations and are leaving the province as rapidly as the steamers can carry them.

—The *Correio Paulistano* opens the new year by saying that the contract with the São Paulo Gas Co. has definitely expired. The *Correio*, however, does not speak the truth.

—Complaints are made in São Paulo in regard to the bad service rendered by the "Paulista" coasting steamers. Packages for that city are frequently delayed eight days and then delivered in bad condition.

—On the 29th ulto, interest guarantees were granted to two central sugar factories in the province of S. Paulo: one on 400,000\$ in the municipality of Ubatuba, the other on 550,000\$ in that of Capivary.

—The *Liberal Mineiro* of the 27th ult. is informed that the recently created colony near Barbacena, called "Rodrigo Silva," is in a deplorable condition through bad administration. The colonists are in a lamentable condition and are becoming beggars.

—The president of Amazonas has been authorized to emit 6% provincial *apólices* to pay the amount due to December 31st of steamship subsidies, and also a further sum of 100,000\$ to continue the construction of a theatre at Manaus.

—There were 288 deaths in Pará during the month of November, of which 137 were from small-pox, 11 from beri beri and 9 from yellow fever. Of the total, 178 were of people in indigent circumstances. Pará is making a pretty bad record.

—The principal sufferers in the recent labor riot in Santos was the City Improvements Co., whose lands were smashed throughout the whole neighborhood. This is a favorite amusement with the Santos mob, and the beauty of it is that the city refuses to pay for the loss.

—The Amazonas provincial budget estimates the 1889 receipts at 1,380,551\$000, and appropriates 1,793,899\$000, showing a deficit of 413,348\$. The long-range eye of *Money* should take note of this, as the province of Amazonas will soon be wanting a foreign loan.

—The Minas Geraes chief of police has recently compiled the criminal statistics of that province for the last 49 years, which show 2,265 homicides, 1,164 inflictions of wounds, and 558 attempts to kill. An average of 116 crimes of violence a year makes a pretty fair record for criminal activity.

—On the 31st ulto, the minister of agriculture informs Dr. Lacerda that the cattle in the municipality of Campos, Rio de Janeiro, had been attacked by the same disease that the doctor has been treating in Minas Geraes and proposes he should go there to look into the matter.

—A man named Antonio Bonifacio da Costa was shot in his own house in Batatas, São Paulo, on the night of the 24th ult. The same shot struck a girl with a child in her arms, both of whom were killed. Antonio was wounded in the side. The assassin was concealed and has not been discovered.

—The chief of police of the province of Paraná telegraphed the minister of justice on the 25th that he had acquired a chapel and shops for tailoring, shoe-making and weaving in the penitentiary, we presume at the capital of the province. The inauguration was solemn, and heart-stirring (*comovimento*).

—Rio Grande telegrams of the 31st ult. announce the arrival of Gen. Donoso and his two battalions at Rio Grande. The General announces his intention to wait there for news about the quarantine at Montevideo, while another telegram says that orders have been received to wait there because the Rio Paraguary has fallen.

—Two Italians named Ganni and Ferri Giuseppe have been condemned to 6 years imprisonment at Casa Branca, S. Paulo, for deceiving a priest and then stealing 600\$ from him. This contrasts somewhat strongly with the result in the case of the English bank of this city against its defaulting teller Goveas, who stole about 300,000\$.

—The São Paulo law faculty has resolved to exclude Maopos Pinto de Andrade from any course of study because of his throwing a dynamite bomb at the professor Dr. Brazílio Machado. So severe a sentence is unprecedented, and will probably arouse protests from every side. The opponents of corporal and other kinds of punishment may now take the floor.

—At Diamantina, Minas Geraes, there was recently a novel election. Five young Diamantina ladies were to be voted for and their photographs exposed at the municipal exhibition. The votes cast were 253, and the beauty at the head of the list only received 33. The youth of Diamantina appear to have their own ideas as to what constitutes female loveliness.

—On the 14th ulto, at Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, four miserable hounds tied up an old freeman, 60 years old, and, under the pretence that he was a conjurer, absolutely thrashed him to death. One of the hounds cut off the victim's ears, saying he proposed to eat them. The murderers were arrested and confessed their crime, and that is the last we will hear of it.

—Yet another for Minas. On the 4th ulto, in the municipality of Ponte Nova a man killed his wife by stabbing and chubbing her. As she was expiring the victim begged for water which this fiend refused her. Judge Lynch certainly should make a circuit in Minas Geraes.

—The *Trabalho*, of Laguna, (province of Santa Catarina) under date of the 13th says: "A person deserving of credit tells us that early in the month there was a horrible hutchery (*machucado*) of Indians in an encampment near the Grão Pará colony. As the Indians had killed one of the Italian colonists, the others armed themselves and, led by a surveyor of the colony, killed on the first day 100 Indians, and on the following day proceeded to an encampment where they were the authors of the most horridly violence. Twelve Indians, nearly all females, were killed by fire-arms, axes, and knives"—*Jornal do Commercio*, 23 Dec.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Carangola line has obtained a guarantee of interest on an extension to Cachoeira de Itapemirim, Espírito Santo.

—The Sapucaia, Minas Geraes, railway has called for 5 per cent., 10\$ per share, on its capital, payable on the 10th inst.

—The minister of agriculture has conceded a 6% guarantee on 30,000\$ per kilometre for 30 years to the Nazareth Tram Road Co. for an extension to the village of Amargosa.

—A local paper mentioned a short time since a report that Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues will obtain the concession of a railway from Santos to Ita, province of S. Paulo.

—The Leopoldina railway company does not appear to have been able to come to an arrangement with the Niteroiy tram company, and will not build its tracks to the water edge.

—The balance of guaranteed interest due the Sorocabana railway by the province of S. Paulo for the six months ending in June last amounted to 133,783\$100, which has been paid to the company.

—The *Diário da Commercio* of the 3rd says that the Rio de Janeiro and Northern railway wished to do away with the Petropolis steamers and carry all passengers over the land line, but that the provincial engineer had objected.

—On the 3rd inst. the minister of agriculture asked that credits for 23,302.10.0 be opened at the Treasury agency in London for the purchase of material for the Recife and Caruaru and Porto Alegre and Cacoy railway.

—The São Paulo Railway Co. has opened an agency in São Paulo at No. 25 Raa da Imperatriz for the dispatch of parcels and telegrams. No extra charge will be made. This agency will be of great convenience to the patrons of that line.

—On the 20th the minister of agriculture refused approval to the tariff tables of the Bananal, S. Paulo, railway because of their being excessive. He ordered new tables organized in accordance with the views of the director of the D. Pedro II line.

—The October receipts of the Sobral (Ceará) railway were 5,136\$776 and the working expenses 11,080\$235. For the ten months of the year the total receipts were 50,760\$383, and the total working expenses 92,655\$734, showing a deficit of 41,895\$351. This is a government line.

—The president of the province of Espírito Santo has authorized the payment of 141,313\$361, guaranteed interest up to June 30th last, in the Itapemirim railway in construction. Payment of interest due in June about the end of December seems far from business-like, but perhaps vouchers are delayed.

—The minister of agriculture, at the request of the contractors for the Santos port improvements, has ordered the São Paulo railway to remove 130 metres of the extension to its pier within one year. It may be interesting to note that absolutely nothing has yet been done toward the aforesaid improvements.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 27th ult. says that on the 25th (?) the minister of agriculture had refused an application of the Jardim Botânico tram company for an extension of its privilege, and according to the same authority of the 29th, the application of the S. Christovão company of the same tenor was also refused on the 25th.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 26th ult. states that on the 15th the minister of agriculture sent an account, with vouchers, for 8,879\$265 to his colleague of the Treasury for judicial collection. The account is of the D. Pedro II railway against the Rio de Janeiro and Northern company, which the last company has repeatedly refused to satisfy.

—On the 20th ult. a contract was signed by the minister of agriculture and João Teixeira Soares for the preliminary surveys of the projected railway from the terminus of the Sorocabana system through the provinces of Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul to a junction with the Porto Alegre and Uruguayan line. The contractor is to receive 100\$ per kilometre surveyed.

—The gross receipts of the Minas and Rio line during the year ending 30th June last, according to the directors' report to the meeting of shareholders in London on 14 November last, were 2,865,574.10.14 against 2,692,282.11.34 in the preceding year. The working expenses were 2,532,516.17.25, against 2,499,412.12.64, showing a balance of 255,374.10.84 for 1888, against 2,107.34.64 for 1887.

—On the 4th inst. the president of the province of Minas Geraes signed the contract with the Sapucaia railway. The capital of the company will be 10,000,000\$, with an interest guarantee of 7% for 20 years. The privilege is for 50 years.

—On the 1st inst. traffic on the Bananal, Rio de Janeiro, railway was inaugurated. The line is 31 kilometres long, from the Saulale station on the D. Pedro II line to Bananal, and has been completed by private individuals; the original company after constructing 12 kilometres failed, and the concession, etc., was then sold. The line is said to represent an investment of 400,000\$ which seems a moderate amount if its length is correctly given.

—"In virtue of the authority conferred upon the administration by the provincial assembly at its last session, a contract has been signed with the Orste de Minas railway company, under a guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum on a capital of 5,500,000\$, and a privileged zone of 30 kilometres on each side, for an extension of its line, with the same gauge, from Oliveira to the Alto S. Francisco, at the landing of (*barra*) or in the vicinity of Jacaré, and the construction of a branch which, leaving a convenient point, terminates at the city of Itapetecira."—*Jornal do Commercio*, 25th Dec.

—The following decrees are said to have been signed on the 15th inst., viz.: guaranteeing 6 per cent. for 30 years on 30,000\$ per kilometre to the Nazareth tram road for an extension to Amargosa, province of Bahia; the same guarantee to the Campos and Carangola company from the terminus of Itapetecira branch to a junction with the Santa Luiza projected line; the same guarantee to the Santa Luiza line from Carangola to Benevente; the same guarantee for a line from Victoria to Santa Cruz do Rio Parão, these three in the province of Espírito Santo; the same guarantee to the Macaé and Campos, province of Rio de Janeiro, line for its extension to the Serra do Fraile, and the same guarantee in the Minas and Rio railway for its extension to the Rio Verde. All of these guarantees depend upon the approval by the government of the previous surveys.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Diário da Campinas* says that in a garden at S. José do Rio Parão there is a coffee tree that produced 16 kilograms of clean coffee. S. Paulo takes the cake every time.

—According to a telegram from the Governor-General of Dutch-India, dated on the 16th, the government coffee crop of Java for this year is estimated at 364,510 piculs.—*De Indische Mercur*, Nov. 24.

—The coffee imports for September were 439,745 pounds, against 20,903,200 pounds same month last year. For the nine months ended September 30 the total imports were 377,674,684 pounds, against 360,947,729 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago. There will be no scarcity of the bean this year.—*St. Louis Greer*, Nov. 22nd.

—The information that we have gathered as to the 1888-89 coffee crop (Rio) confirms the estimate we published at the proper time; the crop will reach 5,000,000 bags, a quantity which probably will not all be received in the period of the agricultural year. As to the future crop of 1889-90 we have the following information: The bloom had awakened hopes, but the weakness of the trees which did not permit an average formation of the beans, the fall of a great deal of the blossom and also the lack of proper cultivation in the season, have been powerful causes for a decrease; in view of all this we do not consider ourselves justified in estimating the coming crop at over 2,500,000 bags. The S. Paulo (Santos) crop for 1889-90 is estimated at 1,500,000 bags.—*Jornal do Commercio*, Jan. 4.

—Regarding the estimate of the S. Paulo crop given above, we are inclined to believe that it is very much too low. A great number of the plantations now employ immigrant labor and their coffee orchards are consequently kept clean and well cultivated. Besides this, new plantations are coming into bearing every year, whose out-turn is more than sufficient to meet the estimated decreased production of the old plantations. Still further, the freedmen are working better in São Paulo than in Rio.

—Messrs. Alston, Low & Co., of Tellicherry, give the following figures, showing the export of coffee from the Malabar coast for the year ending Jan. 30th, 1888, which we copy from the *Ceylon Observer*.

London	186,088
Marseilles	43,348
Havre	52,245
Trieste	7,851
Antwerp	1,808
Other European ports	2,101
New York	1,294
Australia	1,347
India	75,732
Turkey, Africa, etc.	9,290
Ceylon	32

cwt. 381,136
Deduct imports 45,377

Total export cwt. 335,759
Against in 1886-87 256,255
" 1885-86 355,475
" 1884-85 280,750
" 1883-84 322,650

Messrs. Alston, Low & Co. say: "The coming coffee crop, in both Mysore and Coorg, we anticipate will compare unfavorably with last year; this applies more especially to estates belonging to native owners, which are not so highly cultivated as those of Europeans; but as a considerable extent of new coffee is coming into bearing the shortage may not be so apparent as would otherwise have been the case."

LOCAL NOTES

—Our River Plate neighbors have finally decided upon two days as the proper quarantine against Rio.

—The Spaniard, Domingues, who killed a burglar on the 21st November last, was tried and acquitted by the jury on the 21st ult.

—The commission of the Visconde de Figueiredo for floating the Bahia loan is 70,136\$980, and a note for that amount was given him immediately after the signing of the contract.

—A new steamer for the Messageries Maritimes line, called the *Brasil*, was launched at Tonlon on November 14th. A sister ship, to be called the *La Plata*, is now under construction.

—It is said that Capt. Saldanha da Gama will represent Brazil at the approaching maritime congress in Washington. We hope the report is true, as the selection is an excellent one.

—The city gas bill for November was 51,343\$514; there was no difference of exchange, but, in equity, we presume the company has credited the government with the above par value of the paper milreis.

—The minister of justice has ordered the tearing down of the dark cells in the penitentiary which were built by the last chief of police. The next thing will be to authorize premiums for criminals.

—Up to November 26 there had been 4677 cases of yellow fever in Florida, United States, of which 408—or less than 9 per cent.—resulted fatally. According to epidemic experiences in Rio, that percentage certainly seems small.

—The Jockey Club had 16 races in 1888. The amount of punis sold reached 2,118,130\$, and the net profit was 215,878\$790 for the club. Perhaps this will explain some of the pilfering, and perhaps a few of the fires which are taking place in Rio.

—Decree No. 10,111 dated on the 15th ult. permits the Santa Theresia inclined plane company (cable railway) to transfer its rights and privileges to the "Société Anonyme de Travaux et Entrepises au Brésil." The privilege is for 36 years from December 18th, 1872.

—A forged cheque, with the Chilean minister's signature, was cashed on the 18th May last by a party whose name is given as Charles Gordon Christie. Only on the 18th ult., or just seven months after the crime was committed, does the public prosecutor report on the case.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 19th ult. bears that sundry planters have proposed to the government to subdivide their plantations on the following conditions: the government will pay the expense of surveying and division into lots to be sold to settlers, and interposed reserved lots are to be sold for cash to the government.

—Messrs. Holworthy, Ellis & Co. have been, according to the *Indische Mercur*, appointed agents at Santos for the *Niederländisch-Amerikanische Schouwerant Maatschappij*, the first steamer of which, the *Zonitum*, would leave about the 5th Dec. and is expected to arrive in Santos between the 15th and 25th inst.

—An exceedingly odious question seems likely to be raised here between a senator of the empire, Visconde de S. Luiz do Maranhão, and a *conselheiro*, Sabino Eloy Pessoa. The two *grãndes* appear to be quarreling over who should receive, or retain, the wages of a wet-nurse, 60\$ per month, hired by the senator from the son of the councillor prior to the passage of the alidation law.

—On the 21st ult. the director of the fleggar's Asylum here advised the minister of justice that a black, 60 years old, crippled in hands and feet, had been sent there by Sr. Alberto Cesar Miranda Monteiro de Barros, a planter in the municipality of Amparo da Barra Mansa, because he did not propose to support him any longer. Comments are useless.

—The departure of the first part of the "Army of observation" for Matta Grossa on the 27th was at least ominous in one respect—in that of the number of officers. The *Rio de Janeiro* took 25 officers, 50 cadets and 316 privates, and the *Rio Parão* 250 officers and 414 privates; total 475 officers, 56 cadets and 730 privates. The Brazilians evidently intend to fight the Bolivian columns on equal terms.

—We had no intention of wounding the feelings of Sr. Favilla Nunes by our reference to his subdivision of the Amazon is man, in a recent issue. Our purpose was to show him that it is better in statistics to divide the land, rather than the "likeness of the Creator." Had he stated there were 400 square kilometers for a man, the assertion would have been comprehensible; but .04 of a man for a square kilometer is utter nonsense.

—Dr. Domingos Freire appeared in a new rôle on the 26th at the ceremony of conferring degrees on the graduates of the medical school. At the close of his address, he turned to the Emperor and invited him to bestow his personal preslige on the national aspiration for a republic. The Emperor good naturedly replied that he would discuss the matter when the dictu was calmer—and there the matter ended. What the "republic" has to do with the course in medicine will be a puzzle, but perhaps Dr. Freire knows.

—The consoling steamer *Andaluz* 448 Centa refugees here on the 1st inst.

—An official telegram from Montevideo on the 6th inst. says that the Rio Paraguy has begun to rise.

—Furor recruiting is now being actively carried on throughout the whole empire. The provincial journals are complaining bitterly of the injustice.

—Both the east and west coast cables are now interrupted, and we are without news from Europe and the United States.

—The Centro da Industria e Commercio do Assucar formally inaugurated a national sugar exposition at the Polytechnic School on the 5th inst.

—The *Pais* estimates the aggregate value of last year's exports annual from this port at 94,923,148\$767, of which 92,142,520\$740 represent coffee alone.

—A local colleague says that an important factory of slippers is to be inaugurated here during the current month. Wise little boys will have their trousers double sealed immediately.

—On the 31st 10 bags of coffee were seized by the *guarda-mar*, which is claimed were destined in a foreign steamer, as contraband. Perhaps the illegal shipment of coffee has something to do with the "consumption" of Rio.

—The *Revista Illustrada* celebrated its 14th anniversary on the 1st instant. Our colleague will not only accept our congratulations on the successes already achieved, but our best wishes for the future prosperity of the *Revista*.

—The "widely known" house of Victor Nothmann & Co., of São Paulo, have distributed among its patrons this year a very prettily designed folding card, containing a beautifully printed map of São Paulo. It is a *lembrança* worth preserving.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* of the 4th inst., there were 56,915 immigrant arrivals at this port last year, and 73,141 at Santos, making an aggregate of 130,056 for the two ports. The total arrivals in 1887 were 55,986.

—The D. Pedro II college turned out 11 bachelors in letters this year. The eldest is 23 years old and the youngest 16. The latter must have been in baby clothes when he was matriculated.

—We regret to see that the delirium mania has extended to the provinces. A local colleague recently states that the secretary of the province of Maranhão had sent his secretary to the editor of a journal published in the capital of the province.

—On the 1st inst. the civil registry of births, marriages, and deaths became compulsory. Births and marriages may be registered within three days of their occurrence, deaths must be registered before burial, under penalty of fine. The clerks of the *Juntas de Paz* are the registrars.

—On the 29th ult., the minister of agriculture informed Mr. Lungenlyke, the representative of cattle-raisers in the United States, that the government would not grant the favors asked for. We presume this means that an application to the legislature is necessary.

—It appears to have become necessary to send a special envoy to Minas Geraes to stir up the planters there and show them the necessity of introducing immigrants. It will be grand amusement to follow up just how much money is going to be spent with these peripatetic immigration experts.

—The *Diário do Commercio* of the 1st states positively that private individuals deposited for coinage in the Mint during 1888 the sum of 1,951,370\$953 in silver bullion. There was delivered 1,135,238\$431, and 814,616\$695 were on hand. The smallest coin is 200 reis, hence the peculiar acrony of our colleague.

—In recognition of his compliance in accepting the appointment of arbitrator of the questions arising from the war between Chili, Peru and Bolivia, the Chilean government proposed presenting the Emperor with some valuable token, but H. M. has declined the present and expresses his preference for a complete collection of the works of Chilean prose and poetical writers.

—The immigrant arrivals at this port in December, numbered 12,518, of which 9,167 were Italians, 1,860 Portuguese, 687 Spanish, 499 Austrians, 225 Belgians, etc. Of this total, 4,402 went direct to São Paulo, 1,769 to Rio de Janeiro (province), 1,497 to Minas Geraes, and 1,345 to Rio Grande. The arrivals at Santos were 8,008, making the total for December 20,526 for the two ports. The departures were 599.

—A contract has been signed between the minister of agriculture and Mr. Anthony Taaffe for the creation of two colonies of immigrants in the province of Paraná, on terms similar to those discussed in our last issue. The contractor obliges himself to establish at least 2,000 families in two years and to sell the lands at 25¢ per hectare for cultivation and 10¢ for grazing. The lots will be 30 hectares for arable lands and 100 hectares for grazing lands. The government is to pay 60,000\$ subsidy, furnish transportation for settlers, and build roads from the colonies to Castro or the nearest station on the projected extension of the Paraná railway. The colonies are to be located in the municipalities of Castro and Tuiyú, 60 to 70 miles from Curitiba.

—Some one threw a stone through a window of the *Pais* on the 30th, and the editors of that journal are now openly in opposition to the government.

—The intense heat of the past month is causing considerable fever throughout the city. Great care should be taken in diet, regular habits and in the avoidance of chills.

—The *Diário do Commercio* of this morning says that yellow fever has broken out among the immigrants on Ilha das Flores and that there are from 4 to 6 fatal cases daily. If true, this is serious!

—The police arrested two porters in the street on the night of the 3rd inst., and it was found that they were carrying 119 revolvers and 128 boxes of cartridges. They professed to be ignorant of the identity of the party employing them. Does this imply preparation for revolution, or smuggling?

—On the 30th ult. the representatives of Páral Mallet and Arthur Azevedo, journalists and critics, met to settle a quarrel between the two parties. The result was that Azevedo withdraws the word *chama* (drunkard) used in one of his articles, and Mallet withdraws the expression *folle oração* (shell-lack?) and peace is restored. Our two sensitive colleagues will accept our deepest congratulations on the noble and humane method adopted to prevent the shedding of each other's precious blood.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, January 7th, 1889.
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (5,000), gold 27 1/2.
do do do in U. S. 15 1/2.
do do do in £ s. d. 3 1/2.
do do do in 100 francs 18 1/2.
do do do in 100 marks 18 1/2.
do do do in 100 rubles 18 1/2.

Bank rate of exchange on London to day ... 27 1/2.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis, 1889, gold ... 27 1/2.
do do do in U. S. 15 1/2.
do do do in £ s. d. 3 1/2.
do do do in 100 francs 18 1/2.
do do do in 100 marks 18 1/2.
do do do in 100 rubles 18 1/2.

Value of £ sterling ... 18 1/2.
Value of 100 francs ... 18 1/2.
Value of 100 marks ... 18 1/2.
Value of 100 rubles ... 18 1/2.

EXCHANGE.

December 24.—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 27 1/2 on Paris and 27 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 18 1/2 on New York at sight. There was actually very little doing, and rates were quoted at 27 1/2 on London, 27 1/2 on Paris and 27 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days, and the extremes for commercial were 27 1/2 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2, and closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

December 25.—Rates at the banks were unchanged. Bankers reported the market very quiet with bank sterling doing in a small way at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2, and closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

December 26.—Official rates were unchanged and the market quiet. Business was doing at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2 for bank sterling, and at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 27 1/2 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2, and closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

December 27.—No changes in rates at the banks and money very tight. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2, and closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

December 28.—No changes in rates at the banks and money very tight. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 88 1/2, and closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

December 29.—Rates were advanced to 27 1/2 on London, 27 1/2 on Paris and 27 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 18 1/2 on New York at sight. The market was quiet with bank sterling quoted at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2, later from second hands, and commercial at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

January 1.—Official rates at the banks were unchanged. Some little business was doing in bank sterling at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

January 2.—The native banks continued at 27 1/2, but in the afternoon the English Bank reduced its sterling rate to 27 1/2, and the London and Brazilian and Brazilian to 27 1/2. Bank sterling was reported at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 88 1/2, and closed at the exchange with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

January 3.—The banks maintained their rates, which were: 27 1/2 on London, 27 1/2 on Paris, 27 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 18 1/2 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 88 1/2, and closed at the exchange with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

January 4.—The Brazilian and the native banks were officially at 27 1/2 on London, 27 1/2 on Paris, 27 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 18 1/2 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 88 1/2, and closed at the exchange with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

January 5.—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2 on London, 27 1/2 on Paris and 27 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 18 1/2 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 88 1/2, and closed at the exchange with buyers at 88 1/2, sellers at 88 1/2.

January 6.—Official rates are unchanged at 27 1/2 on London, but bills are obtainable at 27 1/2. There is a scarcity of commercial paper and sterling is quoted at 27 1/2 to 27 1/2. The market is reported firm.

—The Banco Popular, S. Paulo, has called up 10 per cent. on 5¢ per share payable to the 15th inst.

—On the 1st inst. the liquidators of the "Força e Luz" company notified the shareholders that 50 per cent. of their shares must be paid in by the 31st; after this date legal proceedings will be taken against the defaulters.

—Telegrams published here on the 25th ult. from Bahia, announce that Visconde de Figueiredo and a strong group of Bahia capitalists proposed to establish a bank there with 5,000,000 capital. Capital and dividends are to be in gold.

—A meeting is called for to-morrow (30th) of the shareholders of the Agrola and Industrial company to consider the proposition of foreign capitalists for its purchase. The *Journal* of the 30th says the customers are River Plate parties and the price offered \$3,500,000, of which \$1,500,000 in cash.

—Late telegrams from Pernambuco state that the negotiations of Visconde de Figueiredo with the president of the province for a bridge loan had failed; that the latter had asked for tenders for a loan of 8,000,000\$, and further that the same terms obtained by the province of S. Paulo had been offered Pernambuco.

—On the 27th ult. it was announced that the Banco Provincial de Minas Geraes was in process of organization. The head-office will be at Ouro Preto, capital of the province, with branches in Rio de Janeiro and the principal towns of Minas. The capital is to be 5,000,000\$ in 200\$ shares, and the organizers are Sr. Carlos Gabriel de Andrade, José Pinto de Oliveira, José Mendes de Oliveira Castro, Dr. Claudio Pereira da Fonseca and Ovidio João Paulo de Andrade. The new bank will have a commercial and also a mortgage department.

—The receipts of gold from the River Plate in December were:

per New...	£30,000
Per New...	13,000
Registar...	25,000
Timar...	18,000
Orbita...	6,000
Northe...	2,000
Total...	£158,000

—Capitalists in Rio have splendid opportunities. On the 29th ult. 100 Sotocubana bonds were sold at 107 1/2. Brokerage, purchase and sale, 100.

and these shares were, as reported, sold, on the same day, 100 S. Paulo, for 21,200.

leaving a net profit to the capitalist of 1,000\$ or a little over 58 per cent. per annum on his investment.

—The December receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Importation...	34,444,570\$409
Part duty...	18,294,690
Exportation...	538,619,611
Smuggles...	3,100,500
Smuggles...	2,965,400
Smuggles...	179,650,528
Deposits...	41,760,978\$38
Restitutions...	28,490,164
Internal Revenue receipts...	3,371,746
Total...	465,730,611

—The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom house in this city for the years 1883-87. The internal revenue receipts consist of stamp taxes, taxes on houses, licenses, etc., but they also include the deposits of funds belonging to dead and absent persons, and other deposits. The sum of 5 per cent. on all duties and taxes except export duties commenced on July 1st, 1886 and is included in total receipts and internal revenue.

16TH—30TH NOVEMBER.
Exchange passed.
1884, 710 at 26 1/2 to 27 1/2 d.
1885, 744,536 at 344 to 358 1/2.
1886, 779,911 at 430 to 434 1/2.

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom house in this city for the years 1883-87. The internal revenue receipts consist of stamp taxes, taxes on houses, licenses, etc., but they also include the deposits of funds belonging to dead and absent persons, and other deposits. The sum of 5 per cent. on all duties and taxes except export duties commenced on July 1st, 1886 and is included in total receipts and internal revenue.

Years	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
January	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570
February	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570
March	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570
April	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570
May	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570
June	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570
July	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570
August	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570
September	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570
October	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570
November	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570
December	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570
Total	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570	3,444,570

SALLES OF STOCKS AND MINERS.

171	Gold Loan, 1889, 4 1/2 %	1,000,000
1,000	Sovereigns	240,000
85	Banco Delcredere	240,000
10	do do 31st	240,000
180	Leopoldina R.R. subs.	18,000
100	do do 31st	17,500
125	Sotocubana R.R.	200,000
147	do do 31st	200,000
100	do do 31st	200,000
100	do do 31st	200,000
135 1/2	deb. do 100%	210,000
15	do do 100%	210,000
10	Nova Permanente Insc.	210,000
20	do do 100%	210,000
100	Brazil Industrial mill.	165,000
200	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	81,000
50	do do do	81,000
200	do do do	81,000
103	do do do	81,000
	Banco Predial	60,000
	December 25.	
15,000	Sovereigns	8 1/2 %
100	Banco do Brazil, x. d.	250,000
100	Banco Internacional	270,000
100	do do 31st	270,000
134	do do 31st	270,000
300	Leopoldina R. R. subs.	18,000
587	Alameda e Campos R.R. 31st	81,000
400	do do 31 Jan. x. d.	79,000
30	Sotocubana R. R.	198,000
50	do do 31st	200,000
10	deb. do 100%	210,000
29	Curis Urbanas tramway	235,000
25	Jardim Botânico do	130,000
140	Brazil Industrial mill.	165,000
22	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	78 %
200	do do do	78 %
30	do do do	65 1/2 %
	Banco Predial	60,000
	December 27	
5	Five per cent. apolices	970,000
25,000	Sovereigns	8 1/2 %
65	Banco do Commercio	235,000
65	Banco Delcredere	240,000
120	Banco Internacional, 31 Jan. x. d.	270,000
250	do do 28 Feb.	270,000
225	do do 28 Feb.	270,000
40	Banco Predial	60,000
50	Leopoldina R.R. 28 Feb.	176,000
37	Alameda e Campos R.R. 31st	81,000
300	do do 31 Jan. w. div.	84,000
400	do do	85,000
600	do do 31 Jan. x. d.	79,000
74	Villa Isabel tramway	205,000
50	Brazil de Navegação	295,000
40	hyp. notes Banco Predial	65 1/2 %
	December 28.	
1,350	Sovereigns	8 1/2 %
500	Banco Internacional, 27 June.	280,000
484	do do 2 series	71,000
2,000	do do	72,000
75	Banco União de Crédito	40,000
200	Alameda e Campos R.R. 31st	81,000
350	do do 31 Jan. w. div.	84,000
275	deb. Sotocubana R.R. 1888	84,500
60	Villa Isabel tramway	78 %
100	Brazil de Navegação	295,000
	December 29.	
28,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6 1/2 %	113 %
250	Caixa Credit Commercial	270,000
700	Banco Internacional, 31st Jan.	210,000
1,000	do do	260,000
500	do do 2 series	72,000
150	Banco União de Crédito	40,000
60	Leopoldina R.R. x. subs.	176,000
100	do do 31 Jan. w. div.	135,000
160	do do subs.	18,000
400	Alameda e Campos R.R.	81,000
330	do do 31 Jan. w. div.	84,500
100	Sotocubana R.R.	198,000
40	do do 31st	210,000
40	S. Christovis tramway	270,000
100	Nova Permanente Insc.	210,000
125	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	78 %
87	do do do	66 1/2 %
	Banco Predial	60,000
	December 31.	
10	Gold Loan, 1888, 6 1/2 %	113,000
100	Banco Delcredere, five trans. lay. w. div.	240,000
200	Banco Teritorial de Minas	148,000
100	Leopoldina R.R. subs. 28 Feb. w. div.	20,000
130	deb. do do	180,000
337	Alameda e Campos R.R. x. d.	80,000
55	Previdente Insc.	130,000
306	hyp. notes Banco Predial	65 1/2 %
	January 2.	
3	Five per cent. apolices	970,000
6	do	970,000
3	do	970,000
28	do	970,000
27	Gold Loan, 1888, 6 1/2 %	113,000
15	hyp. notes Banco Predial	65 1/2 %
350	Banco União de Crédito	40,000
100	Leopoldina R.R. subs. 28 Feb.	176,000
100	do do 31st	176,000
35 1/2	deb. do 100%	210,000
40	do do 100%	210,000
24	Sotocubana R.R. 28 Feb.	198,000
30	S. Paulo and S. Amaro tramway, x. d.	270,000
	January 3.	
1	Five per cent. apolices	970,000
29	Gold Loan, 1888, 6 1/2 %	113,000
100	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	81,000
	(gold 5%)	
130	do do	81,000
150	Banco do Brazil, x. d.	250,000
150	Banco Commercial	270,000
150	Banco União de Crédito	40,000
550	Leopoldina R. R. subs.	176,000
100	do do 31st	176,000
91	Alameda e Campos R.R. 31st	81,000
100	do do	81,000
130	deb. Sotocubana R.R. 31st x. d.	84,500
10	Curis Urbanas tramway	235,000
20	Jardim Botânico do	130,000
150	Nacional de Navegação b. o. 31st, x. d.	295,000
20	deb. Ferro-Vitória	295,000

Receipts of coffee at Rio during the last seven years, in bags of 60 kilos

[illegible]

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

	Dec. 26	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec.
Stock this morning at hand, bags.....	34,000 ^a	34,500 ^a	35,000 ^a	35,000 ^a
do do	"	"	"	"
Receipts yesterday, bags.....	39,000 ^a	15,000	18,000	15,000
do Santos	15,000	15,000	10,000	12,000
do Santos	3,000	8,500	10,500	17,000
Shipments for United States, bags.....	1,000	3,000	2,000	4,000
do Europe.....	"	"	"	"
State of the market.....		firm	steady	scales
Exchange on London, commercial	27½ d	" "	" "	" "
Steamer Freight U. States.....	45 c	" "	" "	" "
Paper Republic, per ton, to his expenses and freight by steamer.....	\$75.00	" "	" "	" "
do Good and, per ton, to his expenses and freight by steamer.....	\$76.16 c	" "	" "	" "
do	16½ c	" "	" "	" "
Receives for a day.....	"	"	"	"
Back in it, and handle.....	"	"	"	"

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, 7th Janua

Export

Coffee.—There appears to have been a fair amount of business doing in the market since our last report, and holders have been very firm throughout the period elapsed. Quotations have been advanced by some of our brokers, but the custom house did not advance the *puerto* on Saturday, as was evidently expected by some of our exporters. Receipts have continued about on the same average and shipments have not entirely met them, so that stock shows an increase. There is an apparent difference of opinion as to how to handle it. In 1868, if receipts had been as good as they are now considered, the duty would have reduced his entries by this quantity; the constant modifications of stock need some corrective and we trust the brokers will pay increased attention to the matter.

In another column we give the opinion of the *Torvald* and *Commerce* as to present and coming crops. Want of space prevents our commenting on these estimates, which as to future crops appear to us moderate in extreme. If a moderate crop has exhausted the coffee plantations of the Rio zone the inference is that this district is possibly in disrepair as a coffee producing region. Holders do not seem to be so greatly interfered with the population of coffee on the *Acacias*.

Shippers since our last report have been:

83,775	bags for the United States
28,176	" Europe
4,000	" Cape of Good Hope
7,221	" Elsewhere
122,175	bags.

For the same time the foreign clearances at the custom house amount to:

98,838	bags for the United States
34,907	" Europe
8,540	" Cape of Good Hope
	" Elsewhere

The vessels cleared with coffee are:			
United States:			
Dec.	28	New York Amer Ink <i>Boylston</i>	8,200
	29	do Be str <i>Halbera</i>	24,666
	29	do Fr str <i>Cordua</i>	5,466
	31	Baltimore Amer Ink <i>Adick's House</i>	6,081
Jan.	2	New Orleans Blg str <i>Kane</i>	10,000
		Galveston do	1,775
	3	New York Nor Ink <i>Adams</i>	5,700
	4	do Amer str <i>Albano</i>	2,000
		Richmond do	1,500
	5	do Br str <i>Oliver</i>	21,400

		<i>Ensemble</i>		
Dec.	22	Mediterranean	Fr str <i>Brahmapu</i>	2.29
		Hamburg	Ger str <i>Valpurga</i>	3.47
	28	Mediterranean	Ital str <i>Fischmarkt R.</i>	1.12
	28	Bordeaux	Fr str <i>Nerthe</i>	.41
	29	Mediterranean	Ital str <i>Mahabar.</i>	1.35
	31	" du	Fr str <i>Anstique</i>	4.31
	31	Havre	" <i>Ville de Rosario</i>	16
	31	London	Br str <i>Treat.</i>	6.05
	31	Antwerp	" <i>Piedler</i>	9.23
Jan.	4	Hamburg	Ger str <i>St. Ger.</i>	1.00
	4	London	Br str <i>Tauk</i>	1.00
	5	Havre	Fr str <i>Ville de Mersyphie</i>	1.00

Elsewhere:

Dec. 27	River Plate	Br str	Lo Plats	.....
Jan. 4	West Coast	"	<i>Araucaria</i>	.....

The clearings in December were divided as follows:

133,449	bags for the United States
137,085	" " Europe
14,721	" " Cape of Good Hope
2,087	" " Elsewhere
331,442	bags

Receipts for the past fourteen days have averaged 13,800 bags per day, against 14,932 bags for the preceding ten days.

	per 10 kilos.	per arroba
Washed.....	\$540-5260	7500-9200
Superior.....	nominal.	nominal
Good first.....	do	do
Regular first.....	5 580-5 090	8 200-8 800
Ordinary first.....	5 310-5 790	7 800-8 500
Good second.....	5 040-5 450	7 400-8 000
Ordinary second.....	4 220-4 900	6 200-7 200
Capitana.....	nominal	nominal
Escolta.....	do	do

Vessels loading out to land.		bags
New York Br str	Nassauy	10,000
do Amer bk	Kilmorey	8,000
Baltimore Br str	Kilmorey	23,000
do Amer bk	D. Pedro II.	9,500
London and Hamburg	Br str La Plata	9,000
do and Liverpool	Buenos Aires	6,000
Hamburg	Buenos Aires	500
Bordeaux Fr str	Portugal	3,000
Nanteselles	La France	1,000
Théate Ant str	La France	7,500
Port Elizabeth Gr bk	La France	3,000
do	Gr bk Catherine	4,000

WEEKLY SUMMARY

	December 29
Shipments for United States during the week.....	43,000 bu
do do for Europe etc do do	13,000 "
Sailing clearances for the United States	8,000 "
Steamer clearances do (1)	25,000 "
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	8,000 "
Freights by steamer	45 ¢ & 5 ¢
do sail	15 ¢
Steamers loading for United States	5

Stock at Sackroth this morning, 1st and 2nd hands	275,000	lb
Receipts during week to 28th Dec.	37,000	do
Sales for United States during week	6,000	do
do Europe do	37,000	do
Shipments to United States	37,000	do
Europe do	47,000	do
Market quiet: Good Average.	\$84.00	
Steamers leading for United States.		
	January 5	
Shipments in United States during the week	38,000	lb
do Europe etc do	37,000	do
Steamers leading for United States	6,000	do
Steamer clearances	13	
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere	29,000	do
Freights to steamer	10,000	do
Freights to steamer	37,000	do
Steamers leading for United States.		

Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands	250,000	ba
Sales for United States during week	16,000	
do Europe do	30,000	
Shipments to United States by 2 steamers	28,000	
do by sail	13,000	
do Europe do	44,000	
Market first : Good Average	57700	
Steamers loading for United States	—	

DESTINATION	1883-89	1887-88	1886
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York.....	967 672	464 382	867
Others.....	174 612	26 394	266

Hampton Roads f. o.	74 75	140	140
Sandy Hook f. m. ....	..	..	..
Richmond ..	..	..	..
Charleston ..	..	..	..
Savannah ..	..	..	..
Molite ..	..	..	..
New Orleans ..	133 725	66 834	130
Galveston ..	30 169	5 150	34
Port Eads f. o. ....	..	..	..

Total	1,366 078	563 290	1,178
EUROPE			
Channel f.o.			17
Havre	63 004	13 747	74
Antwerp	78 172	25 851	231
North of Europe & Baltic	240 666	17 059	151
England	113 300	36 894	151
Bordeaux	4 612	1 119	2

Gibraltar: 6 .....	..	14 696	..
Gibraltar Co .....	..	..	17
Portugal .....	..	107	..
Mediterranean	278 429	62 433	198
Total	778 123	189 678	774
ELSEWHERE			
Canada	220	..	..
Cape of Good Hope	57 365	23 000	59

Australia	233		
River Plate & West Coast	26	28 263	31
Rio and coast	853		
Total	84 671	51 260	90
United States	1,306 078	563 292	1,178
Europe	778 123	189 078	774
Elsewhere	84 671	51 260	9
	68 200		

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for the years :

[illegible]

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the last 1

	U. States	Europe	Elsewhere	Total
1988	3,680,010	1,022,098	148,307	3,850,415
1987	2,950,805	605,434	97,359	3,653,598
1986	2,239,119	1,090,918	140,260	3,470,297
1985	2,648,660	1,193,572	153,566	3,995,798
1984	2,394,462	1,200,917	158,246	3,753,625
1983	2,223,039	1,223,086	101,396	3,547,521
1982	2,450,759	1,457,051	152,449	4,059,259
1981	2,160,481	1,905,241	151,878	4,217,599
1980	1,827,038	1,448,141	100,372	3,375,551
1979	2,224,488	1,121,130	90,341	3,435,959

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF
COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO

[illegible]

Turpentine.—Receipts all quotations nominal at 460-480 per kilogramme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last have been:

1,660 tons per <i>Batesville</i>	from Cardiff
1,060 tons per <i>Batesville</i>	do
2,250 tons per <i>Piney</i>	from Newport
1,997 tons per <i>Magnificent</i>	do

to dealers and companies.

Brans.—Receipts are 500 bags from the River Plate and this quality may be quoted at 2600-2850 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts are insignificant and quotations from dealers are 115-120 per ton kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Our receipts from the River Plate have been 9,105 bags per *Alba*, 1,900 per *Plumtree*, 2,600 per *Andique*, 1,064 per *Tyrol*, 1,000 per *Carat* and 6,000 per *Rams*. This quality of maize is quoted at 2800-2850 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are 2,145 packages per *Bounty Mary* from Cape 2,211 per *Alert* from L'Esperance, and 1,745 cases Norwegian per *Pacific*. Stock today is estimated at about 26,000 packages. Deliveries are small and the market weak at the following retail quotations: 125-2000-2500, cases 19000-20000. The cargo per "85" from Arica goes on to Santos.

Rice.—Receipts have been 1,200 bags per *Koupruz* Fr. *Witken*, 1,833 per *Oliver* and 200 per *Coard*, all from Europe. We may quote at 8100-8200 per bag. Receipts in December were 10,762 bags of foreign rice, against 18,064 bags for the same month in 1887. Our total receipts of foreign rice for the year 1888, reached 38,478 bags, against 257,223 bags in 1887 and 205,730 bags in 1886.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
Dec. 24	Krpf. F. Wm Gr	Buenos	H. Stolz & C.
25	Orion Arica	Trinidad	J. N. Vincent & F.
26	Canton Fr	Genoa	J. N. Vincent & F.
27	Valparaiso Gr	Santos	E. Johnson & P.
28	La Plata Br	Santos	Royal Mail
29	Rosce Hg	London	Norton, M'W & C.
30	Advance Amer	New York	Wilson Sons & C.
31	Calcutta Br	Calcutta	do
1	Portmado R Ital	Genoa	A. Florio
2	Malabar Ital	Santos	J. N. Vincent & F.
3	Nerthe Fr	Santos	J. N. Vincent & F.
4	Alba Arg	do	J. N. Vincent & F.
5	Cabul Br	P. Alegre	J. N. Vincent & F.
6	Cardado Ital	River Plate	Norton, M'W & C.
7	Pleades Br	London	Pringle & Fils
8	Oliver Br	Rosario	J. H. Bellamy & C.
9	Antelope Fr	P. Alegre	Royal Mail
10	Isabelle Br	River Plate	A. Lantz & C.
11	Front Br	Santos	E. Johnson & P.
12	S. Giorgio Ital	Danish	Norton, M'W & C.
13	De Aires Gr	Valparaiso	For coals
14	Danish Br	Valparaiso	do
15	G.W. Pide R Ital	Calcutta	F. Alzon
16	Witken Br	River Plate	Watson, R. & C.
17	V. de Rosario Br	Valparaiso	Wilson Sons & C.
18	V. de Met Br	do	do
19	Magellan Br	do	do
20	Advance Amer	Santos	R. Johnson & C.
21	Centr Gr	Liverpool	Wilson Sons & C.
22	Anacoma Br	Liverpool	Norton, M'W & C.
23	Ionie Br	Liverpool	do
24	Raymond Br	P. Alegre	F. Alzon
25	Camming Br	Calcutta	do
26	Plessey Br	Calcutta	do
27	Adrien Br	Calcutta	do
28	V. de Marlin Br	Calcutta	do

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Dec. 24	Campine Gr	Santos	Sundries
25	Mato Ital	Genoa	do
26	Bethage Fr	Marselles	do
27	V. de Marlin Br	Santos	do
28	Krpf. F. Wm Gr	Santos	do
29	Cavon Br	Porto Alegre	do
30	Valparaiso Gr	Hamburg	do
31	Galicia Br	Calcutta	do
1	Nerthe Fr	Bombay	do
2	Portmado R Ital	Genoa	do
3	La Plata Br	River Plate	do
4	Pleades Br	Genoa	do
5	Cardado Ital	Calcutta	do
6	Oliver Br	London	do
7	Antelope Fr	Calcutta	do
8	Isabelle Br	Calcutta	do
9	Front Br	Santos	do
10	S. Giorgio Ital	Danish	do
11	De Aires Gr	Valparaiso	do
12	Danish Br	Valparaiso	do
13	G.W. Pide R Ital	Calcutta	do
14	Witken Br	River Plate	do
15	V. de Rosario Br	Valparaiso	do
16	V. de Met Br	do	do
17	Magellan Br	do	do
18	Advance Amer	Santos	do
19	Centr Gr	Liverpool	do
20	Anacoma Br	Liverpool	do
21	Ionie Br	Liverpool	do
22	Raymond Br	P. Alegre	do
23	Camming Br	Calcutta	do
24	Plessey Br	Calcutta	do
25	Adrien Br	Calcutta	do
26	V. de Marlin Br	Calcutta	do

Calling at intermediate ports.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 25.

CARDIFF—Br bk *Batesville*; 370 tons; Steel; 50 dcs coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

DEC. 26.

BOSTON—Amer lug *William H. Fredson*; 602 tons; Nicker-son; 60 dcs sundries to Bernardino Ferreira da Costa e Souza.

DEC. 28.

ARACAJ—Port bk *Isolina*; 254 tons; Barboza; 7 dcs sugar to C. Abrantes & Co.

DEC. 30.

MACAO—Sweed bk *Atina*; 314 tons; Hansen; 17 dcs salt to G. E. de Schell & S.

PERRAMBICO—Nor bk *Rekha*; 560 tons; Sorensen; 9 dcs farinha to Bernardino Joao de Souza.

JANUARY 1.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk *De Pedro II*; 465 tons; Benson; 40 dcs sundries to Levering & Co.

JAN. 3.

BRUNSWICK—Nor bk *Arica*; 601 tons; Svensen; 60 dcs pine to order.

JAN. 4.
BRUNSWICK—Nor bk *Imperator*; 575 tons; Nilssen; 71 dcs pine to order.
GANP—Br bk *Bounty Mary*; 149 tons; Luke; 39 dcs codfish to Zenha & Silveira.
NEWPORT—Br bk *Magnificent*; 1283 tons; Morick; 58 dcs coal to D. Pedro II railway.

JAN. 5.
PARNAMBUCO—Br lug *Alert*; 150 tons; Lawson; 30 dcs codfish to Zenha & Silveira.
ARICATY—Br lug "85"; 130 tons; Haquich; 52 dcs codfish to Zenha & Silveira.
CAMPANA—Nor bk *Bama*; 305 tons; Andreessen; 26 dcs maize to Pias Hermanos & Co.

JAN. 6.
PARNAMBUCO—Nor bk *Molista*; 256 tons; Tonkisen; 37 dcs maize to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 24.

NEW YORK—Nor bk *Seauri*; 321 tons; Solvosen, coffee.
BARBADOS—Br bk *Oreates*; 740 tons; Hansen; ballast.

—Nor bk *Prince Victor*; 1114 tons; Pandel; do.
CARDIFF—Nor bk *Ionu*; 747 tons; Klein; do.
CARDIFF—Br lug *O'Blanchard*; 264 tons; Le Dain; do.

DEC. 25.

BARBADOS—Nor ship *Prince Albert*; 1584 tons; Hansen; ballast.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF Sundry Staple Articles at this port.

	1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886
January	30 919	34 568	33 254	1 331 812	1 033 602	327 073	356 482	20 381	124 488
February	29 293	40 071	13 474	412 285	1 082 402	687 449	182 805	20 381	124 488
March	41 136	30 405	24 347	2 178 600	1 178 600	687 449	366 682	40 419	413 725
April	29 293	26 261	47 753	1 779 790	1 178 600	687 449	403 494	121 086	121 086
May	23 251	21 212	26 079	1 851 245	500 750	436 074	343 610	180 542	180 542
June	36 998	39 834	36 200	903 170	1 759 407	482 335	168 839	18 524	217 191
July	40 019	27 640	18 382	576 255	1 190 598	300 430	384 200	406 008	241 063
August	30 185	44 086	20 235	929 270	956 610	818 010	639 476	370 866	46 512
September	40 019	27 640	18 382	406 083	1 327 098	181 600	230 337	144 144	144 144
October	24 710	42 624	16 149	3 877 877	355 338	181 600	13 371	18 524	18 524
November	42 423	39 572	27 086	549 577	382 197	422 375	721 528	86 913	86 913
December	32 468	24 794	68 726	920 675	516 017	191 457	191 457	19 189	19 189
Totals	389 114	425 794	396 388	7 413 386	16 289 473	7 757 075	3 330 059	6 628 170	5 48 799

	1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886
January	1 183	398	41 715	14 075	3 536
February	1 183	398	41 715	14 075	3 536
March	1 183	398	41 715	14 075	3 536
April	1 183	398	41 715	14 075	3 536
May	1 183	398	41 715	14 075	3 536
June	1 183	398	41 715	14 075	3 536
July	1 183	398	41 715	14 075	3 536
August	1 183	398	41 715	14 075	3 536
September	1 183	398	41 715	14 075	3 536
October	1 183	398	41 715	14 075	3 536
November	1 183	398	41 715	14 075	3 536
December	1 183	398	41 715	14 075	3 536
Totals	18 093	305 953	640 110	13 722	18 774	23 924	351 553	225 447	306 927

	1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886
January	808	250	1 491	4 675	6 496	3 190	250	250	880
February	771	560	201	4 035	2 565	1 001	250	550	2 033
March	454	1 065	797	6 400	3 164	1 749	411	900	700
April	450	1 065	797	6 400	3 164	1 749	411	900	700
May	450	1 065	797	6 400	3 164	1 749	411	900	700
June	1 595	635	880	7 175	3 702	5 300	1 141	790	625
July	1 371	635	880	7 175	3 702	5 300	1 141	790	625
August	1 465	635	880	7 175	3 702	5 300	1 141	790	625
September	1 465	635	880	7 175	3 702	5 300	1 141	790	625
October	1 465	635	880	7 175	3 702	5 300	1 141	790	625
November	1 465	635	880	7 175	3 702	5 300	1 141	790	625
December	1 465	635	880	7 175	3 702	5 300	1 141	790	625
Totals	11 778	5 797	15 095	38 755	50 704	32 740	6 388	5 170	6 539

	1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886
January	16 376	11 471	6 584	10 459	12 747	19 054	6 058	6 223	1 934
February	4 159	6 888	617	11 799	8 821	30 984	1 824	3 325	2 033
March	31 212	7 719	7 619	18 683	28 483	39 935	2 773	13 997	2 925
April	8 216	13 338	8 529	22 704	18 313	12 145	1 641	13 997	550
May	565	3 059	1 149	31 097	21 059	28 940	14 640	6 217	3 473
June	1 307	333	824	17 810	20 542	27 950	2 002	1 677	2 033
July	1 420	333	824	17 810	20 542	27 950	2 002	1 677	2 033
August	15 380	14 242	18 843	40 997	35 775	18 158	14 409	4 830	14 284
September	8 434	6 072	9 118	24 926	14 129	18 951	10 682	10 682	10 682
October	4 150	6 158	1 775	30 713	20 268	10 793	6 733	6 431	3 430
November	10 644	4 412	6 092	28 377	30 925	39 960	9 832	3 877	15 256
December	15 404	3 913	18 300	30 040	23 013	30 141	4 450	1 290	4 867
Totals	103 433	83 327	90 485	338 370	278 134	268 779	91 275	74 145	86 485

	Hay (bales)			Bran (bags)			Indian Corn (bags)		
	1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886
January	5 995	6 309	10 014	16 866	10 671	8 289	14 572	25 446	11 002
February	1 906	3 609	11 064	3 192	11 922	7 247	13 153	3 208	3 208
March	12 550	..	3 703	200	20	6 488	450	..	105
April	7 498	100	5 522	7	5 000	8 412	4 401	..	49 072
May	8 039	18 797	7 795	20	20	20	20	20	20
June	91	12 217	209	6 556	10 274	2 299	20 025	7 508	31 362
July	7 904	3 828	7 006	8 002	11 250	3 998	74 768	36 616	56 121
August	4 714	5 915	16 048	1 377	1 000	11 459	39 200	70 734	70 734
September	11 876	5 940	9 947	2 000	7 479	5 521	60 709	49 247	48 589
October	9 380	24 490	9 984	6 393	750	2 206	14 880	11 371	27 321
November	13 358	2 549	5 321	4 305	4 285	5 125	25 154	19 109	11 837
December	3 185	9 595	3 139	577	13 396	6 500	21 928	23 194	..
Totals	26 440	92 797	86 075	46 246	66 772	75 330	274 174	235 341	347 350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Insurance.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

31, Rua General Canama.

Telephone No. 427

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks
Authorized 1870Marine Risks
Authorized 1891.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 3, Praça das Marilhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1. de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1. de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co

No. 25, Rua de Thompson Otton

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Inhamã.

Telephone No. 191.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

31, Rua General Canama.

Telephone No. 427.

MANNHEIM INSURANCE CO.

(Mannheimer Versicherungs Gesellschaft)

Capital..... £400,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

T. Rombauer.

No. 78, Rua do General Canama.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund..... £ 450,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co.

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1868

Loading Berth: Cressid Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1889

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 10	Tagos	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 15	La Plata	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco St. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

R. W. May, Sept. Maritime.

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16,

Sobrado.

Phipps Brothers & Co.

Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ALLIANCE, Captain Beers..... 23 Feb. 1889
ADVANCE " Griffiths..... 16 Mar.

The fine packet

FINANCE,

Captain BAKER

on return from Santos, will sail 26th January at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS

Passage Rates

To Liverpool..... \$200 gold
New York..... \$145 " " " gold
" & back..... \$270 " " "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 3, Praça das Marilhas

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN JANUARY.

To New York:

Others..... Jan. 6th
Donati (Loading in Santos) " 12th
Sirabo (Loading in Santos) " 14th
Herschel (Loading in Santos) " 16th
(Extra steamers as cargo may offer)

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Maskelyne (Belgian Mail steamer) Jan. 15th

Leibnitz " 17th

For New Orleans:

Halley..... Jan. 20th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Every

Chatham..... Wednesday

Canning.....

or Cabral.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McQueen,

73 Rua 1. de Março

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & CO

82 Rua 1. de Março.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000

Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000

Reserve Fund..... £ 140,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,

and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE,

MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000

Capital paid up..... £ 625,000

Reserve fund..... £ 325,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,

HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

London and County Banking Company Limited..... London.

Banque de Paris and des Pays-Bas..... Paris.

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg.

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp.

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Rome.

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Naples.

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Milan.

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Madrid.

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Valencia.

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Barcelona.

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